42 inch Pillow Case Muslin '0c, worth 12c.
Figured Pongees 7 to, former price 15c a yard.
Best Figured Saucens 19c, former price 45c a Linen Lawns 15c, reduced from 25c and 35c a yard.

Odd pieces Ladies' Muslin Underwear, cheap. Ladies' Muslin Gown at 95c worth \$1.25. Ladies' Black Jersey Wais, at about half former. price.

Colored border fringed Cloth's slightly soiled, 8-4
89c, regular price \$1.50; 8-10 cl. 19, regular price \$2;
8-12 \$1.30, regular price \$2.50
8-12 \$1.30, regular price \$1.50. A 5-8 German Napkin at \$1, 19, regular price \$1.50. A very fine woven border Towel at 19c, regular

R. & G. Corsets, solled from the flood, at half price. Fine Embroidered Handkerthiefs, odds and ends. Remnants Light Ginghams, mail price. Fine Sateens 124c. Fancy Striped Hose 15c.

Balbriggan Underwear 50c, worth \$1. Remnants of Cassimere for Boys' wear, half price. Pocket-books 38c.

AYRES & CO.

N. B.-Dress-making rooms open Sept. 14.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.

Emerson Square Piano, good Henry F. Miller Square Piano, carved legs and lyre, good

Vose & Sons Square Piano, four round corners, carved legs and lyre, in fine condition..... 195

Indianapolis Square Piano, carved legs and lyre..... Geo. Woods Organ, 8 stops, walnut case, at Also, a Square Piano, good for practice, at

D. H. BALDWIN & CO

95, 97 and 99 N. Pennsylvania St.

ART EMPORIUM. Telephone 500.

Water-Colors, Etchings, fine color prints and other kinds of new pictures, have already begun to arrive for fall trade. Visitors are always welcome.

THE H. LIEBER COMPANY. 33 South Meridian street.

NEW BOOKS.

HENRY DRUMMOND - Addresses. Com-Health and Beauty,.....

THE BOWEN-MERRILL CO., 9 and 11 West Washington Street.

ATTRACTION FOR FAIR WEEK.

Business Men to Devise Some Means by Which the People Can Be Entertained.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of merchants and business men was held at the Board of Trade to consider ways and means to increase the attractiveness of the oncoming State fair. D. P. Erwin, who was called to the chair, said it would be well could attractions be devised to keep people here for a longer period than a day. Geo. A. Dickson, the theatrical manager, spoke of night attractions. He said there would

be the usual entertainments during fair week at the theatres, and that for Wednesday and Thursday evenings Tomlinson Hall had been engaged by the Cincinnati Orchestra. In addition, Barnum would be here on Tuesday and Wednesday. Mr. Erwin remarked that the shows were in direct competition with the fair in the

"It strikes me," said R. O. Hawkins, "that the Board of Public Works might decide whether a circus could show here at that time or not." This was intended as pleasantry, but the allusion to the board caused a deep gloom to settle upon the as-sembled company. Mr. Dickson thought if a liberal purse was contributed by citizens in addition to what was given by the State Board of Agriculture some good horses might be brought here. Inquiry developed the fact that the biggest purse offered by the board was only \$500 and that no good horses could be had here for any such

Mr. Bagley, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, said he had been in correondence with the owner of the famous Nelson and with Mr. Williams, owner of Allerton and Mary Marshall. The latter did not intend to take his horses away from home this season, and Nelson would be engaged during all of the State fair week at Cambridge City. Sylvester Johnson thought it might be arranged to have Nelson here for a day, but Mr. Bagley thought it improbable. Charles Merrifield said that St. Lonis has been able to attract great crowds to that city, from 100,000 to 300,000, who remain there three or four days at a time, greatly to to the benefit of the merchants and all classes of people. He thought something might be done here. 'We want some method," said Dr. George

W. Sloan, "whereby we can interest people at night and keep them in the city. I have thought of two methods. One would be inexpensive, merely a ludicrous and fantastic fun-making street parade. Nothing of the kind has been seen here for many years. The other would be a moving panorama or tableau representing the history of the city. This second display might be headed by a troop of Indians, after which would come the pioneers in primitive vehicles, followed by various scenes of civilization and closing with an industrial display, showing the progress of the city. I do not think it possible, with the short time we have, to arrange such a display for this year, but the idea can be elaborated and the display carried on from

Several spoke approvingly of Dr. Sloan's suggestion, but it was thought too late to undertake it this year. Mr. Merrifield, however, said three weeks would be ample. especially to arrange for the industrial part of the parade.

Edward Hawkins moved the appointment of a committee of five on amusements, with power to go and confer with horsemen and others. The motion carried. The committee is George A. Dickson, E. Folsom, Edward Hawkins, R. O. Hawkins and J. C. Adams. The meeting was then

Helping Out the Revenues. Representative Lindemuth, when in the office of the Secretary of State yesterday. inquired as to the success of what is known as the Lindemuth law relating to articles of incorporation. He was told that it was bringing into the State's exchequer about \$25,000 a year, exclusive of the fees which go to the Secretary of State. A circular etter has been sent to the county recorders with information that all corporations are required to file their articles in the office of the Secretary of State as well as with the

FURNITURE at Wm. L. Elder's.

COUNTIES NOT RICH JUST NOW

Tax Commissioners Told About Poor Lands and Diminished Resources.

From Lake to River the Complaint Comes That Valuations Should Not Be Increased as They Are Already Too High.

After That Railway People Making No Money with Their Lines Are Heard.

The Baltimore & Ohio, in This State, Has Li tle to Encourage It and Chicago Terminals Rob It of Earnings.

PROTESTS FROM COUNTIES.

None of Them Rich Enough to Stand In creases in Their Tax Valuations. The Tax Commissioners had the largest

audience of the season yesterday morning. Standing-room was at a premium, and the people were three and four deep around the long table. The occasion for this increase in the attendance was the calling of the counties to show cause why their assessments should not be increased for the purpose of equalization. County officials were thicker than delegates at a political convention, and the Governor, in calling the board to order, scanned the crowd over his glasses, and remarked that he thought each county should be limited to one witness, and that witness to five minutes in which to present his case. This was tacitly accepted as a rule, and worked beautifully for the first three counties, but when the board struck Clark county away went the limit with a celerity that would do credit

in proved farm lands in his county, which he thought were appraised at their full cash value and higher than adjoining counties. The relative selling value of the land was not as great as five years ago. Allen and Wells counties had better land and were not assessed higher, and Jay's was fully as good as that of Adams yet it was appraised at only \$15.20 an acre, as against \$20.09 for Adams. He thought it would be an injustice to the farmers of his county to increase the assessment.

THE INCREASE IN ALLEN.

Stephen Heath, assessor of Allen county. said he was surprised to receive notice of the contemplated increase in his county, for he thought the appraisement sufficiently high. If other counties were assessed higher than was fair they should be reduced, but that was no reason why Allen should be raised, as it was high enough now. At his request the valuations on improvements had been increased from 15 to 60 per cent., so that an average of \$5.31 an acre had been added to the assessment. That ran the property up to pretty high figures as Alien county has a good deal of waste land. He said be could conscientiously ask for a 15 per cent. reduction on improvements. It looked as if Wells and Adams had a higher valuation, but when the improvements were taken into account Allen was appraised considerably above them. Commissioner Walker suggested city like Fort Wayne tended to add to the value of the improve-ments and cause them to be appraised higher. Mr. Heath thought that was very likely to be the case, for some of the farm land near Fort Wayne was assessed at \$100 an acre. There was, however, considerable swamp land appraised at \$11.50 an acre, and some land in Maumee township at \$14.61, which is over 100 per cent. higher than it was ever valued before for taxation. He was confident land in Allen county had been assessed at the highest cash value. good deal of it was mortgaged and if taxed excessively the owners would be doubly taxed and suffer accordingly. The percent-

age of proposed increase was 5 and the present valuation \$23.07.

Auditor J. A. McKnight, of Benton county, said the lands there were equitably as-sessed at their real cash value. Benton, he urged, was a new county, and its fixed values were fully as high, relatively, as those of the counties adjoining, which were older and had railroads long be-

CLARK COUNTY'S CASE. Attorney M. Z. Stannard appeared for Clark county, and said that in view of the contemplated 60 per cent. raise, and a horizontal one at that, he wanted at least ten or fifteen minutes to present reasons why such an increase should not be made. He appeared merely as a spokesman for a committee, and proceeded to show cause why this heavy increase should not be made on farm lands. He thought the Floyd county assessment of \$22 an acre, as against the reason for the increase. He protested that the horizontal raise of 60 per cent. on twelvo townships in his county, in order to bring the thirteenth up to the standard, was radically unfair to the latter. Clark county was a much larger county than Floyd in point of acres, and while it might be true that the land around New Albany was no better than land around Jeffersonville, it must be more valuable, because the former city was twice as large as any place in Clark county. The lands of only one county in the Third congressional district are valued higher than those of Clark, namely, those of Floyd. Commissioner Gwin pulled a statement on the attorney showing a number of realestate transfers taken from the records of Clark county which showed that inside Jefferson township sales were recently made aggregating over \$48,000 more than the land was appraised for, and outside that township \$7,543 over the valuation. Mr. Stannard explained a few of the cases. but could not account for the others. Jef-fersonville, he declared, was the poorest town of its size in the State. It had been visited by two floods and an earthquake, had lost many of its manufacturing enterprises, and was made up very largely of

Decatur county was represented by Judge W. A. Moore, who objected, on behalf of his fellow-residents, to a 10-per-cent, in-crease. That county, he said, was assessed at \$23.81, against \$34.36 for Rush, and \$34.25 for Shelby. The last two appraisements he regarded as high, and Decatur's as fair. His county has 137,550 acres of the better class of land, and 95,000 acres of the poorer class, so that two-fifths of the county was really poor land. The valuation, there-fore, which the local board put upon it was equitable and should not be raised. Deputy Auditor J. C. Pulse corroborated Judge Moore's statements relative to poor land. Franklin county was represented by F. M. Alexander, who entered what he termed a brief and which was really a vigorous and long drawn-out protest against a 5-per-cent. mcrease. He thought Franklin was overtaxed, and that while it had "right smart" of good land it also had considerable poor land. The Whitewater valley is the only part of the country where a railroad can be built. It is so hilly and rocky that any one going nine miles in one section must cross Blue creek thirty-seven times. Much of the land would not produce fifteen bushels of corn to the acre and even when fertilized, as it had to be to grow wheat, it only averaged ten bushels to the acre. The land was largely covered by scrubby oak known as "black jack," and much of it was not worth \$4 an acre. Mr. Alexander came pretty close to wearing out the patience of the commissioners and when he finally concluded the noon hour had arrived, and the board, after a few moments'

AN AGRICULTURAL COUNTY. Thomas J. Coffer opened the afternoon session with a presentation of the reasons why Hendricks county should not be increased 5 per cent. He said they had but

executive session, adjourned.

and Boone over two hundred miles. He did not think the whole county would sell for its appraised value of \$32.13 an acre. The Governor suggested that if the representatives of the several counties were allowed to occupy all the time they wanted the board would not finish its work until next year sometime, whereat Mr. Coffer refrained from further argument. It was then suggested by Commissioner Hender-son that subsequent statements should be confined to presentations of facts and fig-ures, and not allowed to stray into argu-John Gramelspacher briefly urged the

board not to increase Dubois county 5 per cent., though he presented few reasons. The average assessment is \$7.98 per acre. BADLY HANDICAPPED. Thomas C. Owen said that Greene county was decidedly averse to a 10-per-cent. in crease. It was one of the largest counties in the State, containing 339,097 acres, and

had no gravel roads, no factories, but two railroads and no large towns. The timber taken off the land during the past five years had naturally lessened its value. On the east side of the county there were thirty thousand acres of marsh land which should be taken into consideration, Mr. Owen

thought.

Deputy Auditor C. C. Jordan, of Harrison county, filed a statement protesting against a 10-per-cent. increase, and Auditor Joel H. Matlock did the same for Jackson county, saying that much of the land in that county was scrubby, and not worth

Assessor Charles E. Mills, of Jasper county, urged the board not to raise that section 10 per cent., as contemplated. The county comprises 352,000 acres, or 550 square miles, of which there is under cultivation 23 per cent., or 81,000 acres. The other 77 per cent. is sand ridges and swamp land, and unfit for cultivation, and its average value for taxation is \$4 an acre. Its actual value ranges from \$2 to \$6 an acre. The increase in the assessment is a little over 90 per cent. Mr. Mills said he didn't want to run the county down, but that its possibilities are slim. Much of the land of

the county has not been surveyed.

Ex-Representative W. A. Cullop appeared in the interest of Knox county, which he to a first-class poker game.

Auditor Miller, of Adams county, was the first man to take the stand, and he entered a protest against a 10-per-cent. increase on overflowed. Knox has \$18,000 acres, and with an average assessment of \$15.34 per acre, the aggregate tax value is \$4,- 000 a mile, and the 889,000. There are only 172,000 acres under cultivation, and of the 146,absolutely worthless, being ponds that can never be drained. That leaves 96,000 acres of this uncultivated land, which, at \$4 an acre, is worth \$386,000. Deducting that amount from the total valuation leaves \$4,503,000 the assessed value of the tillable land of Knox county, or an average of \$26 an acre, which is more than it will bring. Mr. Cullop personally knew of land listed for taxation at \$21 an acre that sold for \$19. He didn't think Knox county land would bring the assessed value in the market if the transaction were cash. He, therefore, thought a 10-per-cent. increase, as proposed by the board, would be imposing a heavy burden on the people of his county. Judge Niblack corroborated what Mr. Cullop said, and added that if the waste land was ever reclaimed it would be fine property, but it would require a heavy expenditure in the way of levees and drainage to do so, and years must necessarily pass before that was done. It was a matter of regret, but nevertheless true, that land in Gibson and Daviess counties always had brought more money than that of Knox. Treasurer George W. Donaldson, of Knox, submitted a map showing the swamp dis-tricts referred to by Mr. Cullop and Judge Niblack, and said this land ranged from 50 cents to \$2 an acre, and that the average | had ceased to be so and a reduction was for the entire county of \$15.34 was a fair | asked. He then told how some

and even a high appraisement. Lagrange county, through County Attorney J. S. Drake, protested against a raise of 25 per cent. The valuation in 1886 was \$18.34 and the recent assessment \$18.51 per acre, and the proposed increase would make it \$23.14, or add \$1,102,000 to the value of lands of Lagrange county for taxation, and there could be nothing shown, he claimed. to justify such a raise. D. P. Grover filed a statement showing

why LaPorte county should not be increased 15 per cent. on an average valuation | them, sell it and hand the proceeds over to Auditor Philip McGovern, of Martin county, claimed that the land there was appraised fully up to its true cash value

at \$6.07. There was nothing to justify a 5-Auditor E. T. Blair, of Monroe, said that it was well known that his county was one of the poorest in the State, and, if anything, was appraised too high at an average of \$9.07 an acre. He therefore protested against a 15-per-cent. increase, saying that of the twelve townships of his county seven were compelled to pay the taxes of the entire county. In the other five, where the average appraisement an acre was \$4.03, land could not, he claimed, be sold at any price. The government had to reduce a tract of land it owned from \$1.25 to 124 cents an acre before it could be sold. He gave instances where land in these poor townships recently sold for from 10 to 30 cents an acre. Last year the county forfeited 4,963 acre to the State by reason of non-payment of taxes. In answer to a question he said he believed Lawrence county much better able to stand the increase necessary to equalize assessments than Monroe county, which would, under the present valuation, be taxed as much or more

than it could pay. UP TO THE SELLING VALUE. Judge Farrell represented Orange county and made a statement that evidently im-

pressed the board very favorably. He said that the county could scarcely stand a 5per-cent, raise as proposed, its average assessment of \$6.31 being fully up to the actual selling value of the land. It has four hundred square miles, and during the past few years almost all the valuble timber has been sold off the land. Last year the Studebakers took off \$265,000 worth of timber. It is impossible to raise corn there and grass is about the best they can do, according to Judge Farrell.

Auditor M. F. Casper, of Perry county.

claimed that the seemingly low assessment of \$3.95 was fully as high as the character of the lands of that county would warrant. Much of it had depreciated because the timber had been removed. He had advertised forty acres for sale at from \$1.50 to \$5 an acre and it failed to bring enough to pay the taxes. An increase of 10 per cent. would put the valuation too high, he said. Auditor Aaron Jones, of St. Joseph county told the board that his county had consid erable marsh land, and when that was taken out of consideration the average was brought up to \$23.04. He therefore held that \$20.49 was a fair valuation, and that a 10-per-cent. increase would be an injustice. The county, Mr. Jones said, actually had

not one mile of good gravel road.

Assessor Jacob Keller told the board that Starke county at \$4.75 was honestly assessed and could not possibly stand the contemplated raise of 5 per cent. Much of the land in the northern part of the county sold for from \$1 to \$2 an acre, yet is assessed for taxation at from \$1.50 to \$3 an acre. The lowlands were unproductive, and he laid particular stress on the fact that the county had the largest delinquent tax list of any in the State. Defective titles had

much to do with low values. "Stenben," called Commissioner Henderson. "Steuben," repeated the Governor, and Auditor S. A. Woods responded with a protest against a 10-per-cent. increase on the valuation of \$18.85. He said his county had 9,000 acres of sand land and 25,000 acres of unimproved land.

Sullivan county's case was presented by ex-Representative John T. Beasley. who held that the average appraisement of \$16.08 was fair and equitable, and objected to the 10-per-cent. increase proposed. While the county had much good land, he said, it also bad thousands of acres that were utterly worthless. The coal mines in the eastern part, instead of adding to the market value of the land, had actually decreased it. He had been unable to sell eighty acres of what was considered excellent land for \$15 an acre, though he had tried for two years to do so. The county had no gravel road, and the appraisement was honest and fair.

NOT MUCH OF A CASE. Auditor E. D. Williams, of Washington county, failed to make out much of a case for his people, at least the manner of the commissioners indicated as much. He obninety miles of free gravel roads, no mines, quarries, gas wells, manufactories or large towns. The county is purely agricultural yet it is assessed \$28.33 an acre, unimproved, in the eastern part would not sell for \$1 an McLeod said, was a portion of the bridge institute that had given them new life.

and \$32.13 with improvements as against \$23.13 for Putnam and \$27.48 for Montgomery, both of which contain large towns, manufactories and many miles of gravel roads. Putnam for instance, has 250 miles of such roads rather strongly that the commissioners bearing the such roads are recognitively as a such roads of the such roads are recognitively as a such roads. lieved Washington county land was not as-

sessed all through up to its real value. Ex-Representative A. C. Lindemuth told the board that Wayne county, at an average of \$30.04, was assessed fully up to the actual value of its lands. A 10-per-cent. raise, therefore, would be unjust, as Wayne had only done what it had been doing for many years, namely, returning an honest valuation on everything. The fact that it was the only county in the State to show a decrease could not be advanced as an argument in favor of an increase, because while other counties had in former years returned their property too low, Wayne had always been fair in the matter. The decrease was very slight and was due to various causes among which might be cited a fallof Richmond and the fact that the county was just outside the gas belt. This tended to depreciate the value of Wayne county land for which there was no demand, while in the gas counties adjoining there was very little trouble experienced in disposing of land at good figures. Wayne county, he held, reached its highest state of cultivation twenty-five years ago. He did not claim it to be the poorest county in the State, for it had good schools, good railroads, good roads and good people, but its return was honest and should not be increased. Two farmers corroborated what Mr. Lindemuth said, and did it with much

Deputy Anditor A. P. Reynolds filed a statement showing why White county's assessment of \$15.69 should not be increased 5 per cent., after which the board adjourned until evening. Jay, Jefferson, Lawrence, Randolph, Rip-ley, Spencer and Vigo counties are the only ones raised remaining to be heard. They were called but failed to respond.

RAILROAD PROPERTY.

The Tax Commissioners Give Ear to the Representatives of Unprofitable Lines. At their evening session the State Tax Commissioners disposed of most of the railroads which had not yet been considered, about the only companies now remaining to be heard being the Lake Erie & Western, Indianapolis Union, Indianapolis Belt and Louisville & Nashville. J. B. Meagher, of Chicago, one of the attorneys for the Michigan Central, was the first to be heard. He said his company last year returned its main track at the assessment to \$21,000. Central was generally regarded as one of the three wealthy roads running from Chicago to the East, but in reality it could not compare in earning capacity with either the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern or the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, both of which pass through the finest coun try in the United States. In order to sub stantiate this claim, Mr. Meagher produced figures showing that the Lake Shore's earnings last year were \$21,000,000, as against the Michigan Central's \$14,490,-000. The gross earnings per mile were: Lake Shore, \$14,437; Michigan Central, \$9,-004, and the net earnings: Lake Shore, \$4, 597; Michigan Central, \$2,335. Despite this inequality in earnings, both roads were assessed alike on main and second track and sidings, and the Michigan Central's rolling. stock was valued for taxation at \$4,000 a mile, against \$3,900 for the Lake Shore. All this, he declared, was not only unjust but outrageous. The Michigan Central has nearly forty-two and a half miles of main

track in Indiana. Mr. Meagher called the board's attention to a branch line known as the Joliet & Northern Indiana, fifteen miles of which lay in this State. This road was assessed last year at \$10,000 a mile for main track. It was once a good line, and the assessment was then probably all right, but it capitalists conceived the idea it was paying enormously, and decided to parallel it. Accordingly they asked the State of Illinois to help them out financially and it accommodatingly taxed the Joliet & Northern Indiana heavily and handed the proceeds over to the new company. That was the way in which the road was paralleled, and he beheved that if it was deemed desirable to build a third line Illinois would simply take the Joliet & Northern Indiana from the new company. They had been taxed to death in both States on the branch. Mr. Meagher is a lively talker, and the commissioners rather enjoyed his state-

TRUE CASH VALUE. George D. Penniman, of Baltimore, assistant counsel of the Baltimore & Ohio & Chi cago Railroad Company, called the board's attention to the financial condition of the road as the controlling element in determining its true cash value. The road runs from Chicago Junction. O., to within eight and one-half miles of Chicago. The corporation is entirely independent of the Balti-more & Ohio company. The towns through which it runs in Indiana are small, ranging from 1,000 to 3,000, while in Ohio they run from 3,500 to 15,000 inhabitants. The earnings of the company are derived principally, therefore, from the business originating in Ohio and from the connection of the line with the other Balti-more & Ohio line at Chicago Junction. Lake county, in this State, Mr. Penniman said, was absolutely upproductive, and furnishes very little or no business to his company. By reason of large terminal expenses at Chicago the net results are reduced to a very small sum, and the expenses are very large in proportion to the earnings, being 82.73 per cent. of the gross earnings. This is a per cent. considerably greater than that of any road running into Chicago.

The valuation in the return made by the company. Mr. Penniman said, is \$7,500 a mile for main track. This track could be made at present for \$9,000 a mile, and the \$7,500 valuation represents the natural depreciation of the property from usage, most of the rail having been laid ten or twelve years ago. The Indiana assessment is much higher than that of other States. Ohio assesses at \$9,200 a mile, including right of way, and in that State there is a much better local business, the road being much more valuable in consequence. The buildings in Indiana are small and of wood, with the exception of these at Garrett. The road has but two iron bridges in Indiana. It owns but 350 freight cars, and depends on the Baltimore & Ohio for ninety-one locomotives, twenty-two passenger cars and 1,116 freight cars. The road has never been able to meet its fixed charges in the necessary cost of operation, taxes and interest on its bonded and other indebtedness, and its deficit last year amounted to \$154,724.98. The total amount of its deficit up to this time amounts to \$4,366,089 The stock has no market value, he said, and, as it has never been for sale, it was impossible to give the figures in this regard requested by the board. The bonds are guaranteed by the Baltimore & Ohio company. The net earnings of the road represent only 212 per cent. on the amount invested, and this amount is more than absorbed by interest on its bonds and other fixed charges. In Ohio, where roads are examined and ssessed much more carefully than is possible under the Indiana system. Mr. Penniman said, the property of the Baltimore & Ohio is valued for taxation much lower than here. Commissioner Walker suggested that in Ohio they did not pretend to assess more than two-thirds of the value of the property. Mr. Penniman replied that he thought they tried to get as near as pos-sible to the true value of railroad property. His road ran through a much poorer coun try in this State than in Obio. He did not like to come before the board and "make a poor mouth," but he was compelled to urge it to take into consideration the road's financial condition. While the terminal expenses at Chicago drained the very lifeblood of the road, they would be compelled to ask the Tax Commissioners' indulgence, and that the assessment be made less than last year and as low as possible. The statement from which the attorney read most of the above was prepared by Bobert B Campbell, general superintendent of the

AN EXCESSIVE ASSESSMENT. The Kentucky and Indiana Bridge Company was represented by Col. J. G. Mc-Leod, who said the cost of their property n Indiana was \$17,700, and that it had, naturally, depreciated in value since it was first constructed. Their last year's assessment was about \$60,000, which he regarded as excessive. The New Albany Belt, Col.

company's property, but it was not finished April 1. It had some material on the ground on that date, but he did not understand that was to be taxed. The commissioners set him right on that, however, and he promised to have a return made of it. D. H. Fenton, of Hammond, appeared for the Chicago & Calumet Terminal railroad, a belt-line extending around the city of Chicago. He said the road was not in fair condition to do business, and all it does is a little switching. The original projectors failed to do anything with the road, and the Chicago & Pacific took it up and succeeded in the thirteen months they have operated it in sinking \$77,000. When the company gets its line in the shape it must be to do any profitable business it will have a good property. Unthat time, however, the company deserves a light assessment, one which will be commensurate with the business done, and the actual value of the road. Mr. Fenton concluded with a deprecatory remark concerning the manner in which some of the railroads shirked their share of taxation. This aroused the ire of Mr. Meagher, of the Michigan Central, who informed the board that in Lake county, which was largely made up of sand dunes, the railroads paid 67 per cent. of all the taxes and occupied less than 5 per cent. of the county. He declared with considerable warmth that it was all nonsense to assert that railroads did not pay their share of taxes. Commissioner Walker acted as chairman last night, the Governor not attending.

THE LOCAL CAMPAIGN.

Republican Primary Meetings and Elections to Nominate Councilmen. The Republican central committee held its regular meeting last night, and the rooms were crowded. Routine business and details of arrangements for Saturday night's primaries occupied most of the time. The places of holding all the primaries, except that of the Fifteenth ward,

were announced as follows:

Second Ward—Ash-street engine-house.
Third Ward—Sixth-street engine-house.
Fourth Ward—Corner Blake and North streets. Fifth Ward-No. 6 engine-house Sixth Ward-Corner Illinois and North streets Seventh Ward-Fire headquarters. Eighth Ward-No. 8 reel-house. Ninth Ward-Corner Reid street and English

First Ward-Corner Columbia and Malott ave-

Tenth Ward-Mozart Hall. Eleventh Ward-172 West Maryland. Twelfth Ward-Corner McCarty and Madison Thirteenth Ward--Brock's livery stable, Vir-

Shelby-street bridge. In the Third and Fourth wards primary elections will be held, polls to be open from 4 to 8 o'clock P. M. In all the other wards the meetings will be called to order at 8 o'clock P. M. The Republicans of the First ward held a conference Tuesday night and appointed a committee to find out whether or not Mr. Chas. B. Fletcher will accept the nomination for the Council f tendered to him. A telegram was sent to Mr. Fletcher in Vermont yesterday, but his answer has not yet been received. The Republicans of the Thirteenth are anxious to run Professor Sinks Furguson, and be-lieve that if he will accept they can carry the ward with him.

Bargaining for Votes for Sullivan. With their usual disposition to override the law, the Democratic managers have assumed to ignore the board of election commissioners in the matter of selecting poliing places. The law assigns to this board the duty of selecting these places, but last night "Tom" Taggart issued to the Democratic precinct committeemen slips in the shape of agreements with owners or lessees of property by which they promise to let their houses or stores for this purpose at an agreed price. "Now I want each committeeman," said he, "to hunt out either a wavering Democrat or a wavering Republican and offer him this favor." The idea is to make every bargain for renting a polling place a bargain for votes for Sullivan. As two of the three commissioners are Democrais, Taggart takes it for granted that the board will designate whatever places his men may select. It remains to be seen whether the board will submit to the effort to make it the tool of the Democratic

Electric Car Service. The electric cars were yesterday put into service upon East Washington street and State avenue. The cars stop this side of the Crooked-run bridge on State avenue, running from there to Thirteenth street on Illimois. It is a ten-mirute line at present. and will so continue until the travel increases. The cars are turned by running around the "Y" at State and Washington and running backwards the length of State

Commencing this morning, there will be half-hour cars on the Irvington line. Three stations where cars will stop between the Belt railroad and National avenue, in Irvington, will be established. Station No. will be in front of Mr. Kealing's, Station at A. D. Streight's, Station 3 in front of

D. A. Williams's.

Had a Large Sum of Money The father of the man Gillert, found dead in the spring at the Hanna farm, has again written from St. Louis to the coroner, but gives no farther information concerning his son except that he had been an engineer. guard at the Missouri penitentiary, called on his description the Superintendent of Police Colbert and from fident that the dead man was Gillert. Simmons says Gillert was sent to the penitentiary for cutting a man at De Soto, Mo .. but was afterward pardoned. It was about that time Gillert's father sold his farm and removed to St. Louis. He gave the son 22,000 with which to bny a farm in Indiana. He left St. Louis, and from that time nothing was known of him until his body was

Amusement Matters.

"Little Goldie" can have no reason to complain of the audiences she is drawing. for the Park is filled at every performance. There will be a change of bill to-day and to-morrow the comedy drama "Ziz" being given while "The Rocky Mountain Waif" will be put on again on Saturday. Mr. William Gaven is in the city arranging for the appearance of Havlin's "Pair of Jacks" at English's the latter part of next week. The soubrette "Patrice" is now with the company, which is a superior one to that of last season.

"The Black Mask," a new play, was done for the first time at the Union-square Theater, New York, Monday night, and is credited with having made a hit.

An Invitation to Mr. Fairbanks. Chairman Hahn, of the Ohio Republican committee, has written to the Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks inviting him to that State to take part in the campaign. Mr. Fairbanks will accept and has about ready to send to Chairman Hahn the dates when he will be at liberty to fill engagements of speech making.

A NOVEL GATHERING.

been restored from drunkenness to manhood

at the Plainfield Institute, live in this city.

Meeting of Graduates of the Keeley Institute at Plainfield, Ind., in this City Last Evening. Thirty or forty gentlemen, who have

Yesterday it became known to some of them that a gentlemen from Laurel county. Kentucky, whose genial character had won their friendship, and who had been taking treatment at Plainfield, had finished his course of treatment and would pass through this city en route to his Kentucky home, a new and redeemed man. A num-ber of them met him on the arrival of the Vandalia train, and a more genuinely affectionate reception than was given him was never witnessed anywhere. Here were stalwart men who had long touched life on its harder sides now making a display of its graces as they gave the fraternal hand clasp to yet another who had been raised from degradation and freed from an accursed bondage by the wonderful system of cure practiced at this institute. They took supper together at one of our hotels and then proceeded to do the city, but it is needless to say that they no longer considered the salcon as a necessary accessory to "a good time," in fact, all expressed themselves as antipathetic to liquor of any kind, and were loud in their praises of the institute that had given them new life. IMPORTANT FENCE DEAL.

The Cleaveland Fence Company Now Operates Under Fourteen Patents-It Buys the Indianapolis Fence Company's Plant, Patents and Business.

Ever since the incorporation of the Indianapolis Fence Company, some two years ago, there has been a fierce competition and warfare between it and the Cleaveland Fence Company, of this city. Infringement suits were brought by the Cleaveland company, and they have been fiercely fought. Yesterday the stockholders of the Cleaveland Fence Company became the owners of the capital stock of the Indianapolis company, and the suit pending in Judge Woods's court was withdrawn. This gives the Cleaveland company the fourteen original patents covering this style of fencing, and, with its ample capital, operating its own foundry and machine-shops, it certainly has a prestige that, coupled with the energy and business sagacity of its officers— William A. Bristor, Charles F. Cleaveland, C. W. Bridges and M. B. Wilson—will make money for its stockholders and be a credit to the manufacturing interests of Indian-

Dunlap Hats, Fall Styles. Opening day, Saturday, at Seaton's Hat Store, 27 North Pennsylvania street.

Miding Inside Blinds. We are agents for Hill's Sliding Inside Blinds: prices reduced. You will not have the old style after having seen our blinds in operation. Call and see full-size model. Also, full line builders' hardware at bottom prices.

HILDEBRAND & FUGATE,

52 and 54 South Meridian street

CALL AND SEE The "M. & D." Gas Range. Perfection in broiling, baking and roasting. Can show it in operation. Also, "M. & D." Wrought-steel Ranges, for gas, coal or wood. "Gate City" Filters very cheap. "Quick Meal" Gas and Gasoline Stoves. New Process Gasoline Stoves. Wood and Slate Mantels. Fine tile-work and vestibules a specialty.
WM. H. BENNETT, 38 South Meridian street.

ENGAGEMENT CUPS AND COFFEE SPOONS.

Our sale of Coffee Spoons will continue during the rest of the week, at prices from \$1 to \$1.60, and our assortment of Engagement Cups from \$75c to \$1.85. To be "in it" you should make a collection of these; if you are not "in it" come and see our prices at any Our Monument Souvenir Spoons still in demand.

JEWELERS. 12 E. Washington St. General agents Patek, Philippe & Co. and Vac

AMUSEMENTS. A DIV CHANGE OF

BILL TO-DAY!

ONLY THEATER OPEN The Dramatic Sunbeam.

LITTLE GOLDIE To-day and to morrow, the new play,

"Z1Z." ROCKY MOUNTAIN WAIF

Presented by a strong company, with special scenery. Prices-10, 20, 30c.

HAZELTON PIANO

Is a marvel of sweetness and power, of grace, lieauty and brilliancy. Every note is clear as a bell. Every chord is perfect harmony. Every part is evenly bal-anced. The action is light, firm, clastic responsive. The scale is scientifically correct and musically per-tect; the workmanship the highest skill can make them, and thematerials are the best.

BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLE FOR 1891 JUST RECEIVED.

LOW PRICES! EASY TERMS!

PEARSON'S MUSIC - HOUSE, 82 and 84 North Pennsylvania St.

Tuning and Repairing. PACKARD ORGANS

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For particulars address BRUSH ELECTRIC CO. CLEVELAND. OHIO.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

W. T. MARCY, Jeweler,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Headquarters Rogers Bros, 1847

Silver-plated Ware. Please make the prices of Rogers Bros. 1847, our Genuine Brand Goods,

for this week's sale:

Best Knives at \$1.50

Best Forks at \$1.50 per Best Tipped Teaspoons \$1

Best Large Table Spoons, \$2 per set.

Best Medium Table Spoons, \$1.75 per set.

A 4-piece Tea Set for \$15. A Chance of a Lifetime

We will also offer for this week Bargains in Watches. Crescent Street, Waltham or Hampden railway movement for \$25, each full jeweled. A good Filled Watch at \$15.

Bargains in Ladies' Gold and Filled Watches. A Week of Bargains at

Great Watch Sale This Week

MARCY, THE JEWELER,

38 West Washington St.,

Opposite Transfer Car.

GAS-BURNERS FREE OF COST.

If at any time artificial gas is desired for illuminating purposes this company will, upon application, attach meter and put on burners free of cost.

The Indianapolis Gas Company S. D. PRAY, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE

Liverpool and London and Globe	844.887.06
Lanoashire	8,029,85
Scottish Union and National	17,426,70
Lion	1,276,70
Caledonian	1,923,61
Californian	1,284,67
Fireman's Fund	2,630,38
Rochester German	815,39
German-American	5,599,89
Michigan Fire and Marine	841,71
Merchants' of Newark	1,600,34
New Hampshire	1,659,15

JOHN S. SPANN & CO., 86 East Market Street.

Whole Family Only 5 cts. a Day

Your demands answered any moment, day or night. Six-room house. Bath, water-closes, sprinkling forty feet front, and domestic service. only 5c a day.
INDIANAPOLIS WATER CO.,

75 Circle street.

The Journal has secured for EX-CLUSIVE publication IN INDIANA a series of articles by Lord Wolseley on the late Gen. Von Moltke. The latter was, perhaps, the most interesting military character of this generation, and he and Lord Wolseley were very intimate. These articles will abound in personal interest, and will be found in NO INDIANA NEWS-PAPER except the

SUNDAY JOURNAL. The first of the series will be printed in the issue of Aug. 30.

THE EARLIEST COIN.

The carliest coin for American use was made about 1612, and bore as a design the picture of a hog. Considering the desire to get money, and the propensity to keep it, this would be a fitting design for our coin even now.

—New York Sun.

The hog, in the early days in the West, when currency was scarce, was often used as a circulating medium, sometimes on the hoof and at other times in the form of bacon. Nowadays nobody, except the grocer and butcher, wants to trade ham and bacon, but all prefer to keep

KINGAN'S CURED MEATS

For their tables. For the best always demand

KINGAN'S

SIDEBOARDS.

A very large stock at low prices. Antique Oak Sideboards at from \$16 up. See the new line.

WM. L. ELDER, 43 AND 45 SOUTH MERIDIAN ST.

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THE INDIANA PAPER COMPANY. We have a very large line of Fine Writing Papers, Tablets, Wedding and Ball Invitations, Programmes, Menu, Calling and Playing Cards. 27 AND 29 EAST MARYLAND STREET.

We have a few ALASKA REFRIGERATORS LILLY & STALNAKER and WHITE MOUNTAIN ICE-CREAM FREEZ-ERS, which we are offering at reduced prices. 64 East Washington street.

DIRECTORS. FUNERAL 72 North LANNER & DUCHANAN CARPETS. WALL-PAPERS. WINDOW-SHADES. ALBERT GALL.